CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., PUBLISHERS. OFFICE IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, 53 CLARK STREET. TERMS...EIGHT DOLLARS PER YEAR.

VOL. IX. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1856. NO. 217.

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,
BY WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,
At the Tribune Buildings, 53 Clark Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Subscriptions to the Daily Tribune will be received on the following terms, payable invariably in advance to the Carriers:
Per week, ... 15 cents.
Per month, ... $1 00
Per quarter of 13 weeks, ... $3 00
Per quarter of 3 months, ... $3 25
Per quarter of 13 weeks, if paid in advance, but $2 50 if not paid in advance before the end of the first month, ... $3 00
Per quarter of 3 months, $4 00 in advance; three months, ... $4 25

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at the following rates, invariably in advance for the PAPERS ONLY, without regard to the commencement or expiration of any subscription, or the number of the remaining issues of the week. It is furnished to those who receive their papers by the mail, at $3 00 per annum, if paid in advance, or by the carrier at $3 50 per year, or 87½ cents per week, payable in advance.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published every Saturday morning, at the following rates, invariably in advance for the PAPERS ONLY, without regard to the commencement or expiration of any subscription, or the number of the remaining issues of the week. It is furnished to those who receive their papers by the mail, at $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance, or by the carrier at $2 50 per year, or 50 cents per week, payable in advance.

Remittances may be made at our risk in Post Office orders, Bank Notes, Drafts, or Gold. Bank Notes of all solvent banks will be received at par. Drafts on New York, Boston or Philadelphia, at par. Gold at the highest premium.

Persons desiring to become subscribers will please forward the name of the Post Office, County and State to which they desire the paper sent, and state whether they will receive it by mail or carrier.

Persons wishing to discontinue their papers at the end of the term for which they have subscribed, will please give notice of the same at the office of publication, or the paper will be continued, and charged accordingly.

Persons sending us clubs of subscribers will be allowed a commission of twenty per cent. on the amount of their subscriptions.

Subscribers who change their residence will please give us the name of the Post Office to which they have been receiving their papers, as well as that to which they desire the direction changed.

ADVERTISING:
Rates of advertising will be furnished on application at the office of publication.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Daily Tribune at the rate of $1 00 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly Tribune at the rate of $1 50 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and $1 00 per square for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements will be inserted in the Weekly Tribune at the rate of $1 00 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Special notices will be inserted in the Daily Tribune at the rate of 15 cents per line for the first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Special notices will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly Tribune at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 7½ cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Special notices will be inserted in the Weekly Tribune at the rate of 10 cents per line for the first insertion, and 7½ cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business notices will be inserted in the Daily Tribune at the rate of 25 cents per line for the first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business notices will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly Tribune at the rate of 15 cents per line for the first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Business notices will be inserted in the Weekly Tribune at the rate of 15 cents per line for the first insertion, and 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Marriages and deaths will be inserted gratuitously.

Obituaries will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of meetings will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of lectures will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of concerts will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of theatrical performances will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of public amusements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by auction will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by sheriff will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by commissioners will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by executors will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by administrators will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by guardians will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by trustees will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by receivers will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by assignees will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by mortgagees will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

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Notices of sales by trustees will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by receivers will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by assignees will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Notices of sales by mortgagees will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line.

Forwarding, &c.

1855.
C. DICKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN THE CARGO IN ALL VARIETIES OF
OHIO COAL,
LINE OF FIRST CLASS SAIL VESSELS.

1855.
COLLINS, WATERS & BROWN,
Forwarders, Produce & Commission Merchants,

1855.
UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY MESSENGER EXPRESS.
FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO THE
West, New York Block, 24 Broadway, corner Exchange Place.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

EDWARD L. PIERCE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING, corner of Lake and Lasalle, Chicago, Illinois. Will practice in the Courts of Cook and adjoining counties.

HAMMOND & TURLEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND LAND AGENTS, Chicago, Ill. Will practice in the Courts of Cook and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the selection and entry of Government Lands.

BRYAN, SNOWDEN & CO.
COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Chicago, Ill. Will practice in the Courts of Cook and adjoining counties. Special attention given to the selection and entry of Government Lands.

C. D. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Chicago, Ill.

LAW FIRM.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Law Partnership under the style of HAGEWOOD, BUTLER & ROBERTS. Office in the Exchange Building, Chicago. Illinois.
HAGEWOOD & BUTLER.
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1856. ROBERTS.

J. E. & G. W. L. COOK,
ATTORNEYS, &C.—OFFICE ROOM NO. 15 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Illinois.

ROBERT HAE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND PROCTOR IN Admiralty, Round Tower, Chicago, United States.

JOHN B. IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office No. 8 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No. 8 Dearborn street, Post Office Building.

MONROE, NICHOLAS & SPENCER,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS, NO. 48 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

BRAYMAN & BAKER,
ATTORNEYS AND SOLICITORS, Office No. 3 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Illinois. Special attention given to the selection and entry of Government Lands.

DAVIS, GALLAGHER & UNDERWOOD
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW. OFFICE, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

J. HOWARD THOMPSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, No. 95 Madison street, Post Office Building.

J. N. BOWEN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Office No. 3 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. Will practice in the Courts of Cook and adjoining counties.

1855.
S. S. BALL & CO.,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRODUCE, PORK, LARD, WATER LIME
IRON, COAL, PLASTER, &C., &C.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
Buffalo Lime & Cement Co.
Also, Agents for the Celebrated Lake Superior
Bull's Iron Co's Pig Iron.
Office and Warehouse on the Canal Basin, Chicago.

Bull's Iron of Grand River,
And Agents for
AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S
LINE FROM NEW YORK.
S. S. BURDICK & CO., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO, Agents for
Clark's C. H. & W., Grand Haven, Mich. Line of Propellers.

WALKER, BRONSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
Wood and Coal Boat Properties.
ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,
PROVISIONS, LUMBER, &c.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRS. C. H. & J. D. GUNDAS,
SURGEON DENTISTS.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 37 and 39 Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

E. P. COOKE, M. D.
Late of Providence, R. I.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 65 MICHIGAN AVENUE. Office hours: 9 to 10 A. M., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M.

1855.
NEW STEAM ELEVATING AND TRANSFERRING
GRAIN WAREHOUSE.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
BY E. E. PARSONS.

DR. OCTAVE RAVESOT,
EXTERNE DES HOPITAUX DE PARIS,
OFFICE, NO. 202 WELLS STREET, COR. of Kinzie and Adams, Chicago, Ill.

DR. D. S. LARSON,
OFFICE, NO. 202 WELLS STREET, COR. of Kinzie and Adams, Chicago, Ill.

HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY, 94 LA SALLE STREET.—DR. D. S. LARSON, Chemist and Druggist, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Boericke & Tafel's Homœopathic Medicines, in Vials, Tinctures and Dilutions. Also, Pocket Cases, Books, &c. Physicians and others supplied at Eastern prices.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN TAKEN AT RATES
L. P. FALES.

1855.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COM'Y.
THIS COMPANY WILL, DURING THE
AGENTS FOR STEAMER PROPELLERS.
GOODRICH AND BOSTON
AND
Cape Vincent Railroad Line & Western Express.
NEW YORK AND CAPE VINCENT.
APPLY TO
No. 10 Rowsbery, New York.
South corner of Huron street, New Buffalo, Mich.
Chicago, Ill.

1856.
FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—CHICAGO, MILWAUKIE, and LAKE SUPERIOR LINE.
FOUR BOATS FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WIGGINS, MERCH & COVENTRY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW, and Solicitors in Chancery, No. 62 Randolph street, Chicago. Will practice in the Courts of Cook and adjoining counties.

JOHN KYLE KING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—OFFICE IN Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

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WILLARD, PERK & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO BOYDEN & WILLARD, Manufacturers of Furniture, No. 119 South Water street, Chicago. W. P. & Co. have on hand a large assortment of Cane Seat Chairs, Walnut and Rosewood Furniture to be sold at wholesale or retail. Orders promptly executed. Warehouse, No. 119 South Water street, Chicago. Wood-turning, Scroll-sawing, Rubbing & gross variety. Wooden Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads in great variety. Wooden Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads in great variety. Wooden Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads in great

DAILY TRIBUNE.

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J. C. VAUGHAN, C. H. RAY, EDITORS.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

Saturday Morning, March 1, 1856.

LET THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM RALLY!

ANTI-NEBRASKA MASS MEETING!!

Freedom is Earnest! Liberty Forever!

The Anti-Nebraska citizens of the City of Chicago are requested to assemble at

METROPOLITAN HALL,

On Saturday Evening, March 1st, 1856,

At 7 o'clock, to act on the nomination of

HON. FRANCIS C. SHERMAN,

As the Anti-Slavery Fremont Candidate for Mayor.

All who are opposed to the Nebraska bill, and to the Administration in its support, are invited to be present, and to lend their influence in favor of the election of Mr. Sherman.

Hon. W. B. Ogden,	Hon. J. M. Dorn,
F. A. Hoffman,	J. Y. Scammon,
S. S. Hayes,	E. S. Jones,
C. Peck,	and others.

Will Address the Meeting.

COME OUT! COME ALL!

The Meeting To-night.

Let us hope that there will be no hanging back to-night; that every Anti-Nebraska man in the city will be there or thereabouts to express what he feels in relation to the questions now at issue between the Black Democracy and the friends of Freedom and equal rights. It is an important crisis in the affairs of Chicago, and of no man who has property at stake or interests to protect can blame any but himself if he neglects what now is his manifest duty. A large party seeks the restoration of the Irish influence in our municipal affairs, while it, at the same time, seeks an endorsement of the infamy perpetrated by its leader in the violation of a sacred compact. They want it to go from one end of the Union to the other that Douglas and the Border Ruffianism have triumphed. Go to the meeting and demonstrate by your presence that you are not willing that such an assumption should go over this land. Go to the meeting!

Republican National Convention.

There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the time fixed for holding the Nominating Republican Convention, which was caused by a blunder of the telegraph. The Pittsburg Convention fixed the 17th day next June as the day, it being the 81st anniversary of the battle of Bunker's Hill; the city of Philadelphia as the place; and the representation to be *three* delegates from each Congressional district.—Whether this allows six or any number to represent each State at large, we were not informed at present; but presume it does. Illinois, therefore suppose, will be entitled to 27 delegates; Indiana, to 23; Michigan, to 13; Wisconsin, to 9; and Iowa to 6 delegates.

Alderman of the Ninth Ward.

Gurdon S. Hubbard, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Chicago, is now running for Alderman in the ninth ward. We are sure that he will command the undivided support of all Anti-Nebraska men, on account of his well-known fitness for the place, even if his well-known political predilections are not taken into account.

Pro-Slavery Love-Nothings.

They are all working for Dyer; and under cover of keeping up the "American" organization are using their power to promote his election.

Editors Anti-Nebraska Convention.

The following from the Cincinnati *Columbian* contains more untruths than ought to be crowded into so narrow a space:

A call was published some time ago, in Illinois, for a Convention of Editors, who were willing to unite in the formation of a Republican party of the most approved pattern and color. Only fifteen presses responded to the call, either in person or by proxy. They met at the place in that at the Convention dinner, a member proposed Millard Fillmore for President.

An untruth in each sentence: The Convention was not called to form a Republican party; more than fifteen persons attended; no member of the Convention proposed Millard Fillmore

What the Dyer Rum Vote Is.

A vote for Dyer on Tuesday is a vote for the Nebraska outrage and for the Ruffianism to which it gave rise; is a vote for the putting of our municipal affairs into the hands of party politics; is a vote for the return of the old Irish Democracy to the city; is a vote against the improvement of the harbor, except by taxation of our commerce; is a vote for the infamous administration of our national government; is a vote endorsing all that Douglas has done and all that he claims; for a vote in opposition to all the best interests of the city that a Mayor is expected to guard. We under such circumstances, we would vote for Dyer!

Dyer on Railroads.

If it be a fact, as the *Democrat* states, that Mr. Dyer is boasting that he has the support of certain railroad companies and that they will contribute to his election, it will be necessary, in justice to the people, to make some inquiry about Mr. Dyer's relations to these companies, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are electing a Mayor of the city or the tool of a few corporations. Chicago was once sold out by a Mayor, and once ought to suffice.

Dyer on Prohibition.

We beg those friends of Temperance who are still under the delusion that Mr. DYER *is* for the abolishment of the principles he professed when he voted for the Quart Law some years ago, and for the Prohibitory Law in June last—we beg them to be sparing in their denunciations of "the party which has just turned him out of office for a purpose and that he must get into the position demanded of him by his friends; and do they not know that he will surely be around their side to sneer at or jeer through with the Liquor-dealers in whose service he now is. We beg them to remember that he cannot get out of the convictions of years so easily as he does his overcoat when he goes to a dance, that whatever his obligations or the Liquor-dealers may be to him, whatever he has said to them, when he is elected he will be under no obligations to the party that he has just abandoned for the sake of obliging Senator Douglas whose friend he is. We dislike that they should attack him so severely, for he is really a man of many merits and deserves better treatment at their hands. And, again, the fact that he and they lately acted so cordially together, should shield him in this most critical moment in all his political career.

Improvement of La Salle.

We notice by the *La Salle Press* that a valuable improvement has been undertaken on the Illinois & Michigan Canal at La Salle. That paper says:

In anticipation of a large increase of business the coming season, the State determined, under the advice of our Executive, to reconstruct the feeder work of the Hydraulic east of our city. The work is now being prosecuted with the greatest energy, and will be completed by the time navigation here and Chicago will be generally opened. This improvement will allow boats to carry one third more tonnage than they now do, with little extra labor, and will be a great benefit to Chicago without lot or hindrance.

1200 Tons Coal.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* that *Simonson & Co.* purchase Low alone will be defeat at Philadelphia.

The Friends of the Union will continue to be hanging back to-night; and if they should not be present in large numbers, the Union Democracy of Chicago will be encouraged to vote for Dyer. Only fifteen persons responded to the call, either in person or by proxy. They met at the place in that at the Convention dinner, a member proposed Millard Fillmore for President.

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The National Republican Convention.

No body has convened in our Republic which ever excited more attention, and whose action will call forth a sharper analysis, than this body known as the "The National Republican Convention," which met at Pittsburgh on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, and adjourned the day after.

Its object was quaint. It was designed to reach huge existing political evils, to root them out, and to restore the politics of the country, and the parties of the country, to those time honored ancient landmarks which guided and governed the Fathers. Nor did it fail. Whatever was done, had the sanction of the past; born down its front the prestige and the principle of '76; imbued, hourly and often, to the Conservative or true Union, with the single and simple determination to make it, its impulses and its basis, the groundwork or foundation of all its actions.

We need only observe its *moderation* to be satisfied of this, the correctness of our general assertion.

The National Republican Convention was a large body. Twenty-four States, and two of the Territories were represented, *all of the Free and eight* (8) of the Slave States! Southern men, consequently, had no place in it. No narrow, sectional, no partyism, no proscriptive spirit of any sort or character had foothold in that body. The South was represented there, and no sentiment was uttered, no action had, which was intended to hurt or offend, any section. One question only was submitted to the Convention for action demand for freedom!"—and in solving that, all sides, the delegates of the *Slave* and of the *Free* States united, as brethren, in disarming to carry it out—to maintain it in letter and in spirit—to so, in the premises, what WASHINGTON would have urged, or what a JEFFERSON or a JACKSON would have defended. If firm nerve, the characterized the purpose of "THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION" at Pittsburgh, moderation marked its temper and guided its counsels. It avoided all excess. As in '76, so in '56, it embraced the whole country, and looked to that, and nothing less.

A glance at its component parts will satisfy any reader or observer of the truth of what we say.

First in the body, stood the old JACKSON men. They were there in their strength. Age had silvered all their locks. The day was past for them to enter the political arena either to secure office or help a more party. F. P. BLAIR bearing upon his brow the marks of labor, and ADAM MAHN, soaring the age allotted to mortals, were there only to serve their country. They had seen an effort, on the part of the Slave-Power, to wrest the Constitution from its basis, and they were there to project it. They knew that its great principles were trampled upon, and they were on hand to secure and restore them.

Second, the *Old Whigs* stood by their side. As was meet, the venerable JOHN A. KING, son of Hon. RUFUS KING, the revolutionary hero and patriot, led this phalanx. It was the first time for twenty-six. Forgetting the divisions of the past, and the parties of the past, it said, "We will demand for freedom, and do for it, whatever the Constitution of the Union shall permit." It stirred the Convention at Pittsburgh as the sound of a trumpet. As we hear JOHN A. KING announce this resolve. It quickened it, as he moved its final adjournment, saying, "Brethren! we have nobly and temperately achieved a great work—let us stand firmly, where we are, and by the side of it, let us organize ourselves like men," with a life and a power glorious to see or to feel.

And who will be able to resist this holy and patriotic combination? Who withstand the might of the men formerly hostile, but now knit together in one mould, and co-operating for a common end, and a common country? They *must*, they WILL succeed!

But the body itself, the great National Republican Convention, as it acted on the 22d and 23d of February, is the hope of the future and of the Republic.

No caucus had called the *people* together. They met in obedience to the demand of no party. From the far East and the far West, from the far North and the far South, they had come together, of their own motion, in deliberative and act, for their country's good. No sugar rustled their countenances, or disturbed their bosoms. No hate towards the South was felt or expressed—no violence of feeling shown or tolerated. The people of the North, as the aggression of Slavery, and their extent; but they resolved to wage no war against its local rights. They saw, and they *felt*, the invasions, constantly and ruthlessly made upon Freedom, and the rights of human nature, in Kansas, but they showed, by their earnest all anger and suppressed all "state rights;" they said, *"let us live by the Constitution and under it."* They were the true Union men. They stood by the country, by the Constitution, and nothing but the country. And so standing, they exhibited a greatness and a grandeur, a purity and a power, which may encounter decent, but will never meet with overthrow. Such men are not to be conquered. Assure as God lives, and the right is stronger than the wrong, such men will go from the Pittsburgh Convention to their homes, will fire the zeal of every Republican, will kindle the fire of freedom in the heart of every Anti-Nebraska man, will rouse the people to the work of redemption, and will, in the end, secure the triumph of the principles of the Republic and for *it*—*for the sake of it.*

The means to carry out the purpose of this great Convention,—viz: *the non-extension of Slavery*—are known to our readers.

A full first ballot was the result of the Convention itself. Busy all prejudice; sink party so deep that plummet cannot reach it; do as F. P. BLAIR and ADRIAN MANN and JOHN A. KING and HALE, of Maine, have done. The only obstacle will vanish like the mist before the sun, the principle on which it is based. The Slave Power will denounce it. But whoever would defend and extend FREE LABOR *by free* FREE THOUGHT, whoever designs or desires to make PERMANENT NATIONAL, will, whatever their past position, unite in the support of the platform and the men put in nomination by the Pittsburgh Convention and. On this day, then, when the National Republican Convention shall assemble on the 17th of June at Philadelphia—the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill—let the Republicans of the land resolve that the Federal Government shall be put and kept actively on the side of Freedom, and whatever may happen, that Slavery shall not blight or wither the free-soil of the nation, and blast thereby the Republic itself.

To your posts, men of Illinois! Organize and prepare for action. Act in '56 as the Fathers acted in '76, and so help save the Republic and its liberties.

Editorial Convention.

Central America.

The complications of the Central American question are increasing in number and perplexity. The last one is the movement of Walker, the filibuster, in the direction of the Mosquito country to his newly conquered province of Nicaragua. Great Britain exercises, or claims the right to exercise over the coast that Walker has seized upon, a Protectorate that is now the subject of angry discussion between the Cabinets of Washington and the Court of St. James, and this Protectorate she does not seem inclined to surrender. Now, as the English government and the English people believe that Walker's invasion is secretly countenanced by the authorities, as well as sustained by the people, of this country, no force or disclaimer or ingenuity of reasoning can convince Lord Clarendon that we are not endeavoring to take, by an artifice and through the authority of an agent whose acts we can disclaim, an advantage that we dare not openly avow. And it is not likely that he will be in a temper to make an easy or an acceptable settlement practicable.

Our dispatches do not state that Walker has taken any steps toward an actual occupation of the Mosquito Kingdom. It may be that he has contented himself with a mere paper manifesto—that annexation in reality is as far off as when Gen. Lane landed in Nicaragua. In that event, little harm is done, for none to Walker's armed his pronunciamento is more harmless than anything besides.

The Cincinnati Fugitive Slave Case.

Commissioner Pendery's decision in this case has been rendered; and as was expected, he remands the Fugitives back to Slavery. The plea set up that the voluntary bringing of the Slaves to Ohio, by their own, made them free, and that a free man could not again be reduced to bondage, was overruled by the Commissioner upon the pretext that their voluntary return to Kentucky without contesting their right to liberty was in itself an acknowledgment of their condition.

The prisoners are in the custody of the Sheriff, who holds them by a process issued under an Indictment for murder. The Marshal has made application for a writ of *habeas corpus* for the purpose of getting them into his keeping. The application for the process was argued on Wednesday before Judge LEAVITT; but up to the latest dates, no decision had been rendered. It will not be surprising if in the conflict of jurisdiction a serious question between the State and the National Courts should arise.

The Vote To-Day.

When THOMPSTON went up for the polls he knew not whether Mr. DYER was avowedly the advancing his Prohibition principles and he knew not whether the friends of the Liquor-dealers, it will constitute the largest vote upon him, and that now is divided. If they could ascertain how all them do it at their meetings. Watch the polls that none do not vote illegally, but do not intimidate any one by abandoning his old friends.

The Times' last Sneer's Dead.

The *Times* is confident that it has discovered a sneer's dead at last. It copies the following from the *Tribune*:

"Mr. BROOKS on their anti platform (K. N.) wanders and sustains the odious and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, and makes it the platform for the party to advocate the repeal of it.

Yet the editor of that paper (the *Times*) in the 22d inst., at Decatur, in this State, at the Editors' Convention, framed, reported and adopted the following resolution:

"We recognize the legal rights of the Slave States to hold and enjoy their property in slaves under their State laws, and within the jurisdiction of those laws; and we further recognize in their constitutional right to an enumeration of three-fifths of their slaves in their apportionment of representation, and also their constitutional right to a return of such 'persons owing service the law of a State,' in any escape to within the jurisdiction of those laws under which service is held due."

There is a wide difference between a Fugitive Slave Law, and the present Fugitive Law. The Republican party, generally, deny the right of Congress to pass a Fugitive Slave Law, holding with Daniel Webster that Congress has no power to legislate on the rendition of slaves, which the Constitution leaves exclusively with the sovereign States. But admitting, to please the *Times*, that Congress had power, the enormities of the best men in the United States believe that the present Fugitive law is unconstitutional because it denies the writ of *habeas corpus*, denies a jury trial, and admits only exparte testimony; because it assigns the fugitive no counsel to plead his cause, and gives him no power to compel the attendance of witnesses who may establish his freedom; and because it holds out a bribe to the Commissioner to decide against the prisoner.

Republicans hold that Congress has no constitutional authority to clothe a petty Commissioner with judicial power over a man's right to liberty, a power that can only be exercised by a Judge appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and after the verdict of twelve impartial citizens, the functions of a Commissioner are merely ministerial, not judicial, such as to take depositions and administer oaths.

The *Times* may now see that the TRIBUNE can consistently denounce the Fugitive Law as unconstitutional as well as barbarous, and at the same time recognize the full force of the clause in the Constitution in regard to the rendition of "persons owing service." If the Editor of that sheet did not permit his partizan feelings to enslave his judgment and compel his tongue to utter what its heart condemned, he would certain the Republican doctrine on the subject of fugitive slaves as well as many other issues.

New Books.

SONGS AND BALLADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, with Notes and Illustrations. By FRANK MOORE. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1856. 1 vol.

This volume presents a selection from many productions in verse, which appeared during the war of the American Revolution. The preface states that "many of them are taken from the newspapers and periodical issues of the times; others from original ballad sheets and broadsides; while some have been received from the recollections of a few surviving soldiers, who heard and sang them amid the trials of the camp and fell. Most of the pieces are accompanied by explanatory notes, descriptive of the causes that induced their production and the incidents that prompted them. This record of the ballads composed and sang by our bold forefathers who won the freedom we enjoy, is deserving of a place in every library, and will be read with interest, if no other, by the young, by all. Many of the ballads are beautiful, pathetic and graceful; others are, though rough, full of spirit and patriotism; while all exhibit a noble devotion to the cause of liberty, and breathe defiance to its enemies. We regret that want of space prevents our publishing selections from this valuable book.

For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., 111 Lake st.

THE THREE MARRIAGES: or, Life at a Watering Place. By MRS. RICHARDSON, author of "Ruth Hall," "Rural Hours," "Mary and Decatur," etc., etc. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1856. 1 vol.

This is a truly interesting tale, full of beautiful imagery, mingled with a patriotism; many of a healthy good sense. The style is natural and easy, and the characters are drawn with truth in the words and acts of each, consistent throughout, something not usual in latter day novels.

Keen and Lee, 146 Lake street.

Senator Trumbull.

We find the following dispatch in the N. Y. papers of the 27th:

SENATE.—Mr. Pugh of Ohio gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution, declaring that Trumbull was not entitled to his seat.

Mr. Crittenden gave notice that he would offer a resolution, declaring Trumbull elected a Senator for six years, from March, 1855.

The matter was then made the order of the day for Saturday.

A motley and more servile tool of Border Ruffianism could not be found to question Judge Trumbull's right to his seat, than this same Pugh. And, as to Crittenden, his conduct, in violation of the popular sovereignty that he swears by, the State of Ohio, and the other fact that if his constituents could contest his seat, he would be ejected by a vote of 75,000 majority, make the resolution of the latter, and the mover of the resolution which we copy above. Judge Trumbull is backed up by the popular sentiment of Illinois; Pugh belongs to a minority faction in Ohio, and every day gives the lie to his professions.

BREAKING UP OF THE ICE AT ST. LOUIS.

Destruction of Twenty-five Steamers.

On the evening of the 26th, the ice in the Mississippi, at St. Louis, gave way, and under the great pressure of the rising waters, ran down upon the steamers that were lying at the levee, and tore them away from their fastenings, wedged them between heaps of ice, ground them into shelling wood or threw them off to be ground upon the shore hopelessly wrecked. This catastrophe has been for some time apprehended, and anything that seemed practicable was done to arrest it, but in vain. The weight of the ice and the power of the waters were not to be resisted by any artificial contrivance, and in consequence this wholesale destruction is recorded.

The reporter of the *Republican*, who visited the scene of the disaster, reports what he saw:

The Levee yesterday presented a scene of dreary and desolate spectacle—looking more like a scene in the Polar regions, than in the fertile and beautiful Mississippi valley. The Father of Waters, widened up from its long sleep, was pitching along at a wild and rapid pace, as if to make up for lost time. The ice in cost of mail was torn into shreds, which lay strewn along the shore on both sides in huge, irregular masses. The foundations of the new custom-house, and the levee, and was in some places heaped up to the height of fifteen and twenty feet above the level of the pavement. The back land this spring a few houses before, nothing was now to be seen save this high bulwark of ice which seemed as if it would remain there for ever. It completed the picture of bleak desolation. The whole business portion of the Levee was clear of boats, and the few that escaped the ice-fiend's onslaught were almost shattered to pieces and cast upon the shore in the midst of the ridge of ice. The Missouri Levee was also clear of boats, and was free of fuel, and both hulls are badly cut up by the ice, but can be repaired and made to serve their purposes again.

We yesterday visited the boats which were carried down, and for which so much solicitude was felt. They are twenty-three in number, all lying between the Lower Dyke and the Arsenal—scattered along the river for the space of a mile. They are in groups of three and four, and each group presents a sad wreck.

We have now related, as nearly as could be ascertained, the condition of all the boats which were torn loose from their moorings and carried down by the ice, excepting about twenty canal boats. They lie scattered in great confusion among the steamers, making a delightful variety.

We may now remark, in connection with the total loss sustained by the breaking up of the ice, that it will be far less than was at first anticipated. Several of the boats sunk, or otherwise rendered useless, were old and of little value. There was no boat in port that entirely escaped damage, and the injuries varied in extent from $100 to $40,000, though more than half which are entirely lost.

The total loss is variously estimated from $500,000 to $750,000. It is certainly more than $500,000, and we presume that $600,000, the middle figure, will not be far from a correct estimate. Nor is it known that there will not yet be further damage. The steamers near the Arsenal are in a helpless condition, being locked in the ice which has gorged in the slough, and is sufficiently strong to admit of persons passing to and from the boats. There are many articles there aground, awaiting a sufficient rise to carry them off, and there is no telling the sudden damage will not be done when they can be considered as safe. Their owners are now using every means to provide for their safety, and we hope they may succeed.

The prospect is, however, still dreary for many of them, but as the river was rising fast yesterday, we shall probably know their fate in a day or two.

CHIEF JUSTICE AND HIS MASTERPIECE.—We learn from Washington, that the President signed, with his own hand, the patent conferring Col. Fremont's title to the Mexican Mariposa claim in California. This nice little estate contains upwards of seventy square miles, situated about two hundred and fifty miles eastward from San Francisco. Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co., the California bankers, own the undivided half of the land, and Col. J. C. Fremont the other, which, many persons believe, makes him the richest man in the world.

Col. Fremont bought this immense gold region in 1846, for the sum of $3,000, and was appointed for the reimbursement of his investment. It has already yielded over $30,000,000 of dollars, and its resources, both mineral and agricultural, are said to be inexhaustible.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX!

DECLINE IN BREADSTUFFS!

New York, Feb. 29.

The steamship America arrived at Halifax this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 16th.

The news of the Pacific.

Cotton active and higher; the market closed heavy. Breadstuffs slightly lower; provisions essentially unchanged. Consols 91¼ to 91¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—In Cotton, an active business had been transacted, the sales of the week averaging in an advance of fully one-eighth on the quotations advised by the Asia. In Breadstuffs a slight decline had taken place on all descriptions and a dull tone prevailed. Provisions were essentially unchanged, although in some cases lower prices had been accepted.

The London money market, on the influence of rumors of a new loan, was quite stringent, and in consequence considerable fluctuations had taken place. The closing quotations on Friday was 91¼ to 91¾.

The America arrived at Halifax at 2 1-2 o'clock A. M., on the 29th.

The Persian arrived at Southampton on the morning of Sunday the 10th.

The Argo sailed from Southampton on Wednesday the 13th.

The Baltic arrived out on the 18th.

The *Arcadia* arrived at Southampton on the 16th, having the Dutch brig *Anna Maria*, which she found in distress with a valuable cargo.

The clipper *Dreadnought*, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 6th, bringing news from America to Jan. 24th.

The Peace Congress conferences were expected to conclude on the 18th, but the non-arrival of Count Buol and Ali Pasha will probably postpone the meeting till the 21st.

Baron Brunnow has arrived at Paris. Marquis Dauglia has declined the appointment of Sardinian Plenipotentiary, in favor of Count Cavour.

Lord Clarendon leaves London on the 16th for Paris.

Ali Pacha left Constantinople for Paris, and Count Buol was hourly expected.

The London *Advertiser* says Austria and France both wished for the admission of Prussia, but Palmerston absolutely insisted on her exclusion.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, professes to know that France and Austria have come to an understanding upon the Fifth Point, and that England will be outwitted in the conference if she attempts to make a motion for the dismantling of the eastern coast of the Black Sea.

France and Austria are likely to concur with England as to non-fortification of inland isles, and will insist on admission of consul to all ports of the Black Sea; but neither France or Austria consider razing of Russian forts on Circassian coasts as demanded by the interests of Europe. Austria does not consider Decalofa as a Black sea port.

Count Cowley and Milos have exploded the list of the Schastopol docks. Fort Nicholas is ruined. The Russians are heavily from the north side.

Five English regiments are preparing to return home.

The French army received the news of peace very quietly.

On 29th Jan. six boats attempted a surprise from the north side, but were discovered and repulsed by the French.

The publication caused great excitement in the Russian army, and the preparations making for an attack on Gen. Autsmorre's division were countermanded.

Vienna letters state that negotiations relative to the Principalities are unsettled—Austria and France differing from England on the propriety of according representative institutions; it is said the point will be reserved for discussion at Paris after the treaty of Peace is signed.

ASIA.—The Russians gave a fete to General Williams and Colonel Packs at Tiffis Jan 23rd.

Advices from Trebizond of the 29th state that the Russians have evacuated the port of Turkish Armenia and retired to Ezeroum.

A debate arose to call the attention of the House to the existing relations with the United States, and a motion prevailing calling for all the correspondence with the Government of the United States, relative to the conduct of Mr. Crampton.

Mr. Roebuck said he would impress upon the House the necessity of the question's being properly understood in Britain, so that it might be ascertained who was to blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs with America.

He remarked that the laws of the U. S. prohibited recruiting for foreign service, and that in the early days of the republic, the law remained in force of a French Minister for a like infraction of law. Their jealousy was only natural on this head. He then proceeded to read the correspondence which he read of late trials in the U. S., that Mr. Crampton knew he was labouring in the cause of good country and, and that he was supported by the government of Nova Scotia and the Gov. General of Canada, and was urged to it by the home government.

Under these circumstances, Roebuck contended that the United States was justified in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology the British government had tendered was a humiliation to the honor and country's feelings, and that he was supported by the government of Nova Scotia and the Gov. General of Canada, and was urged to it by the home government.

Under these circumstances, Roebuck contended that the United States was justified in demanding the recall of Mr. Crampton, and that the apology the British government had tendered was a humiliation to the honor and country's feelings, and that he was supported by the government of Nova Scotia and the Gov. General of Canada, and was urged to it by the home government.

Mr. Hatfield seconded the motion.

Lord Palmerston replied, defending the Government and stating that the correspondence would be procured as soon as the last dispatch from the American Government had been answered. Palmerston then handed into the House the offensive against Roebuck, whom he called the mouth-piece of calumnies uttered in the United States. He considered their conduct in Mr. Buchanan's Ministry and the British press with to drive the Administration from its position and to excite animosities. This still he could manifest when the public compares the tone of Clarendon's dispatch, to which Marcy's last letter replied, with his own speech.

Fillmore in Cincinnati.

The nomination of Fillmore was received very coolly at Cincinnati. The *Gazette* says:

The nomination of Mr. Fillmore for President of the United States, by the Convention of the Know-Nothings, at Philadelphia, will be ratified by no other party.

He was persuaded this feeling was reciprocated on both sides of the Atlantic, whatever to the contrary might be said in popular meetings in America, and notwithstanding such an elation as the House had just heard. He would not, under such circumstances, permit himself that those matters of difference, when they came to be laid before the Congress of the United States, as they would be before the Parliament of Great Britain, would claim that dispassionate and reasonable consideration which the circumstances of the case demanded, and which he trusted would prevent every hot-headed person on the other side from attempting to plunge the two countries into a calamitous war. (Loud Cheers).

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had notified capitalists to meet Palmerston and himself on the 18th, and hear proposed terms of a new loan, which it is supposed will be £30,000,000 sterling.

The *London Times* reviews Seward's speech, and says England will not give up the smallest of her claims to more American clamour.

Our Liverpool correspondent learns from private sources that Derby and Gladstone party had declined to take every measure to ensure a good understanding with the United States.

SPAIN.—Count Montezionio is negotiating a Carlist loan in Holland and Germany.

SARDINIA.—The Senate voted a loan of 30,000,000 by a vote of 50 against 7.

The minister counsel of the Italian Bishops in taking undue advantage of the concordat, has given rise to new negotiations with the Pope.

EGYPT.—This year's grain crop will be short.

JAPAN.—The Dutch have concluded an important treaty with the Emperor of Japan, which gives them privileges almost to Russia and the United States. By this treaty Decima is ceded to the Dutch, whereon to form an entry port for their trade with Japan, allowing them to land goods and stores, duty free.

News of the Pacific—probably.

HALIFAX, Feb. 29.

A passenger in the America, intelligent and with a knowledge of vessels and steamers, says that on Tuesday, after noon, he saw from a paddle steamer heading up channel with signal in rigging, which he has no doubt was a California boat. Had no bowspirit.

Movements of the Central American Difficulty—Mr. Dallas' Mission Expedited.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.

The *Herald* has the following by telegraph from Washington. A new and extraordinary chapter in diplomacy, upon the Central American question, was opened last evening. Mr. Crampton addressed a hasty note to Mr. Marcy enclosing a letter from Lord Clarendon to the British Minister, dated as long ago as last January, in which Lord Clarendon loosely relates a conversation between himself and Mr. Buchanan, on the subject, referring the Central American difficulty to a third power, for arbitration. He requests Mr. Crampton to communicate his letter to the American government. Mr. Crampton's apology for not having done so before is, that he overlooked the concluding paragraph, containing that request.

He now sends the original letter without stopping to make a copy, and requests that it may be copied and returned to him. He seems all at once to have got in a great hurry about the business. The letter of Lord Clarendon can only be called a downright offer to submit the matter to arbitration. It might, more properly, be characterized as an effort to sound the American Government on the subject. The President has been induced to withhold the letter, dismissing Mr. Crampton till the arrival of Mr. Dallas, at the expiration of which time he is recalled by his own government; should that not be the case, the letter will be immediately sent.

Hon. G. M. Dallas, our newly appointed Minister to England, arrived in this city last evening, en route for London. He will proceed by the Atlantic, which leaves for Liverpool, Saturday.

Art Union Distribution.

SARATOGA, Feb. 29.

Second annual distribution of Cosmopolitan Art Union came off last evening. A brief introductory address was given by R. Cooke, after which Tom Gould's gave a lecture on Art, which was followed by the drawing of prizes. The Crucifixion was drawn by Francis Belan, of Troy. It has already realized over $5,000 in addition of dollars, and its removal, both subscribers and general, are said to be unchanged.

To-Day's Advertisem'ts.

LEVI J. NORTH, Esq.—DEAR SIR:—The undersigned have marked with pleasure and appreciation your timely advice to constituents by the establishment of a place of amusement in our midst conducted in such a manner as to suppress the fancy, without offending the taste or morals of the community, and cheerfully in its performance by a degree of talent rarely combined.

Desirous of testifying their sense of your merits, they hereby tender you a complimentary benefit at the Amphitheater, or such evening as you may designate, assuring you that they will exert themselves to render it worthy of your deserved and their wishes.

Very truly yours,

Phelps A. Byrne, H. Dudley, H. Rasmussen, Wm. H. Hoffman, Chas. McConney, Jas. Lee, Wm. Wilson, D. Wilson, A. McCarthy, John C. Miller, Jas. Wilson, Fred Forrest, Jas. Wilson, Abm. E. Peters,

James S. Hopkins, Geo. Dudley, Wm. L. Church, Wm. H. Hoffman, Harry Ashton, Thos. Hamilton, Jas. Wilson, Jr., Jas. Wilson, Jr., Jas. Wilson, Jr.,

Wanted.

WANTED, AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN is [illegible]

WANTED, A SITUATION, EITHER AS [illegible]

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AS [illegible]

WANTED, A FEW GOOD CUSTOM [illegible]

GIRLS WANTED.—WANTED, TO GO IN [illegible]

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER [illegible]

WANTED, ENGINEER AND SAWYERS. [illegible]

ORGANIST.—WANTED, BY A PERSON [illegible]

MONEY.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RE [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000, TO [illegible]

WANTED, LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS [illegible]

Board and Boarding.

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE, COR- [illegible]

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH [illegible]

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN, WITH THEIR [illegible]

To Let or Lease.

A YARD TO RENT.—153 FEET ON THE [illegible]

FOR RENT.—THE NEW BRICK STORE [illegible]

FOR RENT.—TWO FIRST CLASS STORES [illegible]

Lost and Found.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON THE EVEN- [illegible]

For Sale.

TWO SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES [illegible]

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A NEW [illegible]

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE.—80 ACRES W. J. S. [illegible]

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY AND [illegible]

A NEW AND VERY FINE [illegible]

FOR SALE.—ONE OR MORE 2 SHOW [illegible]

General Notices.

NOTICE.—MR. L. M. SCAMMON HAS RE- [illegible]

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK- [illegible]

BRICE'S SYRIAN BALM, FOR CLEANS- [illegible]

BANKERLESS'S HAIR DYE.—The Original, True [illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR STONE.

FOR THE PURCHASE OF LIMESTONE [illegible]

WINDOW SHADE.

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING. [illegible]

DR. HARRISON'S

ELECTRO PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND [illegible]

Shaving Saloon.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, THE OLD AND [illegible]

Crystal Lake Ice.

THE CRYSTAL LAKE ICE COMPANY [illegible]

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, LANDING [illegible]

Special Notices.

BROCKETTS, CONOVER, HOLLINGSWORTH, Brown's Reporters, Bowles, or Cloth Bindings are offered at a highly reduced price, by the undersigned, who is also offering Congress, Locke, Bradbury, Wood, Hall, Gardner, Cogswell, Hallett, Davis, Boardman, Clapboard, Cincinnati, Chicago, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Kentucky, Iowa, Minnesota, Territory, Canada, Nebraska, Kansas, Oregon, Utah, Nevada, and all other Territories, Counties, Towns, Cities, Villages, Townships, Districts, Wards, Boroughs, Precincts, Roads, Streets, Avenues, Lanes, Alleys, Courts, Squares, Places, Buildings, Houses, Stores, Shops, Offices, Depots, Hotels, Taverns, Saloons, Restaurants, Markets, Churches, Chapels, Cathedrals, Colleges, Academies, Schools, Seminaries, Institutes, Libraries, Museums, Galleries, Theatres, Halls, Asylums, Hospitals, Infirmaries, Prisons, Jails, Penitentiaries, Factories, Mills, Foundries, Machine Shops, Engine Houses, Gas Works, Water Works, Railroads, Depots, Cars, Steamboats, Ships, Docks, Wharves, Piers, Slips, Ferries, Bridges, Tunnels, Lighthouses, and all Public and Private Buildings, Grounds, Lots, Yards, Gardens, Fields, Farms, Plantations, Woods, Groves, Parks, Cemeteries, Graveyards, Vaults, Tombs, Monuments, Fountains, Springs, Wells, Pumps, Reservoirs, Aqueducts, Sewers, Drains, Ditches, Canals, Locks, Dams, Embankments, Levees

Legal Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVES

AFFIDAVIT OF THE NON-RESIDENCE

ESTATE OF SPICER C. STOWELL.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ES-

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—BY VIRTUE

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ES-

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

Engines, Machinery, &c.

P. W. GATES & CO.,

Railroad Cars, Steam Engines and Boilers.

GATES' PATENT SCREW CUTTER.

Excelsior Iron Works.

MASON & McARTHUR,

All Kinds of Steam Boilers,

G. W. NIZER & CO.,

Iron Founders,

Locomotive and Car Wheels.

GRANGER IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES.

BUILDING CASTINGS,

WALWORTH & CO.

Garden City Steam Boiler Works!

Wm. HAGANAWANATH,

Corner of Market and Indiana streets, Chicago,

Hardware.

JEWETT & ROOT,

STOVES

Iron and Steel Work for Buildings, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Camp Tire Works and Bartram Iron.

ANDREW LLOYD,

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Hardware,

HARDWARE, STOVES.

C. RUNYON & CO.

Wood! Wood!!

3000 CORDS OAK, HICKORY, MA-

Wood & Griffith's Sauce,

PATENT GROUND.

Wood and Coal.

Coal and Wood.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Wood! Wood!!

Musical Instruments.

PIANO FORTES OF THE FOLLOWING

Musical Instruments,

PIANO FORTES,

Paper Hangings.

P. W. E. OTTO,

Paper Hangings Jobbing House

H. W. Andrews & Co.,

Booksellers, Druggists and Merchants,

PAPER HANGING

FAXON & CROSBY,

Paper Hangings,

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Gold and Silver Watches,

SILVER KNIVES,

FORKS,

SOUP LADLES,

AND SPOONS,

CAMEO SETS, PINS AND EAR-RINGS,

PLATED WAITERS,

CASTORS, AND

CAKE BASKETS,

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

ALSO

MILITARY GOODS,

Fall Stock of Jewelry,

JUST RECEIVED AT

ONLY OPPOSITION STORE,

THOMPSON & JOHNSON.

Oysters.

FAIR HAVEN OYSTERS. J. B. DOGGETT

THROUGH BY DAYLIGHT.—ANOTHER

Great Fish Depot.

At South Market Shed, No. 5.

I AM RECEIVING EVERY DAY FRESH

KELYEA, CARTER & CO'S

ROYAL SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

NEWARK PAINT WORKS,

WESTERN DEPOT,

E. W. NORTON & CO., Agents.

Medicines, &c.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH;

Hysteries of Disease laid open to the People.

Radway's Ready Relief.

Radway's Regulators.

Radway's Regulators will quicken the system from diseases and regulate the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs, and restore them to healthy action. Radway's Regulators will purify the blood, and expel all impurities through the proper channels of the system. Radway's Regulators will cleanse the stomach, liver and bowels of all corruptions, and restore them to healthy action. Radway's Regulators will restore the healthy secretions of the liver, and cause a discharge of the morbid matter from the system. Radway's Regulators will cure Headache, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Radway's Regulators will restore to perfect health the female who is suffering from any of the diseases peculiar to her sex. Radway's Regulators will cure Fever and Ague, and all other diseases of the liver, stomach and bowels. Radway's Regulators will cure Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Tic Doloureux, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, Stone and Gravel, Retention of Urine, Incontinence of Urine, Diabetes, Dropsy, Scalding Urine, Stricture, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Want of Nervous Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Hysteria, Fits, Nervous Diseases, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges, Impotency, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Pain in the Head, Deafness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Joints, Trembling Sensations, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Skin Diseases, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Worms, Scrofula or King's Evil, Consumption, Decay, Wasting away of the Muscular System, Glandular Swellings, Ulceration of the Throat, Nose, Skin, Bones, Joints, Ulcers, Old Sores, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Itch, Scald Head, Ringworm, Mercurial Diseases, Blood Spots, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial Inflammations, Old Ulcerations, Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Typhoid Fever, Typhus Fever, Scarlet Fever, Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever, Inflammatory Fever, Brain Fever, Milk Fever, Puerperal Fever, Infantile Fever, Fever of all kinds, Inflammation, Congestion, Ulceration, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Croup, Diphtheria, Pain in the Chest, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Dropsy, Fits, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Stone and Gravel, Bloody Urine, Female Complaints, Leucorrhœa, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Want of Nervous Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Hysteria, Fits, Nervous Diseases, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa,